

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes _____
no _____

Property Name: Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape Inventory Number: WA-III-179
Address: _____ City: Rohrersville & Boonsboro Zip Code: _____
County: Washington USGS Topographic Map: Keedysville
Owner: Multiple Owners Is the property being evaluated a district? X yes
Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____
Project: DBM-0475-Lamb's Knoll DOE Agency: Maryland Dept. of Budget and Mgmt.
Site visit by MHT staff: X no _____yes Name: _____ Date: _____
Is the property is located within a historic district? _____ yes X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district _____yes Eligible district _____yes Name of District: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource _____yes _____no Non-contributing but eligible in another context _____yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible X yes _____no

Criteria: _____A _____B X C _____D Considerations: _____A _____B _____C _____D _____E _____F _____G _____None
Documentation on the property/district is presented in:
Project File

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*
SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape is significant as an intact rural agricultural and architectural landscape that illustrates historic farming practices in Washington County, Maryland, as well as the stylistic and structural adaptations of the foreign-born settlers who traveled the Great Wagon Road from Philadelphia in order to settle in this region.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The landscape of Frederick and Washington Counties, Maryland is dominated by the Blue Ridge Mountains, including South and Catoclin Mountains, and the Great Valley, which is the northern end of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. During the Contact and Settlement (1570-1750), and Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815) periods, settlers moved into the piedmont region of Maryland from two directions: southward through the Valley from Pennsylvania, and westward over the mountains from the more settled lands of eastern Maryland. This pattern of settlement, with German, Scotch-Irish, and English settlers moving inland from Philadelphia and Baltimore, would continue throughout the eighteenth century, and into the second half of the nineteenth century.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: X A _____B X C _____D Considerations: _____A _____B _____C _____D _____E _____F _____G _____None
MHT Comments

[Signature]
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services
[Signature]
Reviewer, NR Program

12/8/03

Date

12/12/03

Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic LanInventory Number: WA-III-179

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The first recorded land tract in what is now Washington County was the 150-acre Park Hall, surveyed in April 1731 for owner William Parks. While residing in Annapolis, William Parks served as the first Printer of the Province, and, in 1727, established the first newspaper in the colony, The Maryland Gazette. Park Hall was located just to the west of South Mountain, northeast of the present town of Rohrerstown. Despite the efforts of landowners like Parks, settlement in piedmont Maryland was still sparse. In 1732, in order to encourage settlement in this part of the state, the Lord Proprietor, Charles, Fifth Lord Baltimore, announced that he "would remit the payment of quit rents for a stated period, as well as the initial payment due the Proprietary in the amount of 40 shillings sterling for every 100 acres." This announcement was specifically designed to attract German settlers from Pennsylvania. As a consequence, German and Scotch-Irish settlers traveling down the Great Wagon Road began to stop in piedmont and western Maryland instead of going on to settle in Virginia or North Carolina. By 1850, Maryland's foreign-born population was over 50,000, larger than that of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia combined.

The increasing population of the Maryland piedmont prompted the formation of towns, as well as agitation for more representation at the colonial level of government. Daniel Dulany founded the town of Frederick in 1745, and Frederick County, with the courthouse at Frederick Town, was split from Prince George's County three years later. Jonathan Hager founded Elizabethtown, later Hagerstown, in 1762, and Sharpsburg was founded in 1763. In 1776, the revolutionary government divided Frederick County into three parts, with the easternmost section becoming Montgomery County, and the portion west of South Mountain becoming Washington County. All of these jurisdictional creations increased the voice of Maryland's piedmont in the Assembly.

Transportation in piedmont Maryland was critical to its settlement. In 1797, the Maryland Assembly authorized a turnpike running from Baltimore through Frederick and Elizabethtown (Hagerstown) to Williamsport. In 1811, to help open up settlement of Ohio, Congress approved the National Road, now Route 40, to run along the path of an existing turnpike to Cumberland, and from thence westward. The Sharpsburg Road, a portion of which is now known as Reno Monument Road, is one of the oldest roads through Frederick and Washington Counties, having been established as early as the 1730s. It branches off from the National Road at Bolivar and heads west through Fox's Gap to Sharpsburg. The Great Wagon Road, also known as the Valley Road, was crucial to the settlement of the region. This road was the route that many Germans and Scotch-Irish followed south from Pennsylvania throughout the course of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It led from Philadelphia west to Lancaster, York, and Gettysburg, and then south through Hagerstown, Maryland to Winchester, Virginia, and eventually to North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, Frederick and Washington Counties were one of the major theaters of the Civil War (1861-1865). Their proximity to Washington, D.C., and major north-south and east-west roads crossing the region, made these counties particularly strategic. The Battles of South Mountain and Antietam, in September 1862, are especially pertinent to the region surrounding Lambs Knoll. General Robert E. Lee advanced his army into Maryland, in an attempt to circle around the nation's capital. The Battle of South Mountain, on September 14, 1862, which included clashes at Turner's, Fox's, and Crampton's Gaps, was the prelude to the larger Battle of Antietam, which took place three days later on the bloodiest single day of the war. General George McClellan split his troops in order to attempt to outflank the Confederates, sending some up the National Pike to Turner's Gap, some over the Old Sharpsburg Road to Fox's Gap, and some south to Crampton's Gap. At Fox's Gap, where the Old Sharpsburg Road (Reno Monument Road) crosses South Mountain after it leaves the National Road heading west, the Confederates built stone walls to serve as their line of defense against the federal troops advancing up the road. At Fox's Gap, the Confederate line held against four Union divisions under Major General Jesse Reno, who was killed in the fighting. At both Turner's and Crampton's Gaps, the Confederates gave way under the Union onslaught. A monument to

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

MHT Comments

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, NR Program

Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic LanInventory Number: WA-III-179

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General Reno was erected on the site of his death in 1889, and the Antietam National Battlefield Park was established by an act of Congress in 1890. The Reno Monument is one of ninety-four monuments considered to be a part of the Antietam Battlefield, and is thus included in the Battlefield's Landmark designation.

After the Civil War, several factors combined to ensure the preservation of Frederick and Washington Counties' agricultural character. The frontier had moved further west, so the National Road and other roads connecting the area to Ohio declined in importance. In addition, while the Great Wagon Road still brought some settlers south, the bulk of the settlement followed the frontier westward. Thus, agriculture once again was the mainstay of rural Frederick and Washington Counties. Historically, small-scale farming has dominated the countryside, with dairy, wheat, and corn the primary products. Residential development in the twentieth century, spreading east from Frederick, is minimal, with only a few new subdivisions having been built to disrupt the agricultural setting.

The houses located in the Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape are overwhelmingly vernacular I-houses, a form of dwelling that was prevalent in the rural United States beginning in the eighteenth century and continuing throughout the nineteenth century. They are two story structures, usually one to two bays wide, with a side-gabled roof, and either interior end or central chimneys. The foundations of these houses are invariably constructed of stone, and appear to contain full basements with bulkhead entries. Some dwellings are constructed with square-notched logs, which has, in some cases, been covered with aluminum or vinyl siding. The remaining dwellings are constructed of brick, with five or six course common bond being the most prevalent brick bonding. The influence of German building traditions is evident in many of these houses, most noticeably in the centered double front entries. Many of the houses possess rear ells. The agricultural outbuildings of the district also demonstrate widespread consistency. The barns of these agricultural complexes are the most prominent structures, with several of them illustrating the bank barn form, being built into an embankment or hill, with multiple entries on multiple levels, and a stable yard commonly connected to the lower level.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, architectural distinction, for its intactness and consistency of agricultural and architectural landscape and form. Of the eleven characteristics that have been developed to identify Rural Historic Landscapes, Park Hall/Locust Grove clearly embodies five: land uses and activities, response to the natural environment, cultural traditions, circulation networks, and buildings, structures, and objects. The landscape is consistently comprised of small-scale agricultural endeavors. In addition, it demonstrates variation of use related to the variation in the landscape, from the dairy farms and smaller plots closer to the base of South Mountain, to the wheat and corn fields further out in the flat lands of the valley. The roads that traverse the district appear to follow their historical routes, illustrating the importance of transportation to the settlement and use of the region. The dwellings and outbuildings display a consistency of form, vernacular style, and period of construction, as well as illustrating the influence of the cultural traditions that the settlers of this area brought with them. Certain aspects of the other six characteristics are also present: patterns of spatial organization, boundary demarcations, vegetation related to land use, clusters, archeological sites, and small-scale elements.

The Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape has no known association with either events or individuals, thus disqualifying it for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and B. Criterion D, information potential, was not evaluated in the course of this study.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEWEligibility recommended ☐Eligibility not recommended ☐Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

MHT Comments

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, NR Program

Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic LanInventory Number: WA-III-179

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INVENTORY

Contributing Resources

	5201 Amos Reeder Road	
	5321 Amos Reeder Road	
	5324 Amos Reeder Road	
	5604 Amos Reeder Road	
	5609 Amos Reeder Road	
Farmstead	4331-4333 Locust Grove Road	WA-III-049
	4455 Locust Grove Road	
	4547 Locust Grove Road	
	4565 Locust Grove Road	
	4614 Locust Grove Road	
	20214 Locust Grove Road	
	20219 Locust Grove Road	
Woodstock Forest	20236 Locust Grove Road	
19th c. Farmstead	20313 Locust Grove Road	WA-III-071
	20401 Locust Grove Road	
	20403 Locust Grove Road	
	20234-B Park Hall Road	
	20314 Park Hall Road	
	20515 Park Hall Road	
	20533 Park Hall Road	
	20550 Park Hall Road	
	20561 Park Hall Road	
	20638 Park Hall Road	
	20710 Park Hall Road	
	20727 Park Hall Road	
	21006 Park Hall Road	
Log Complex	21032 Park Hall Road	WA-III-051
	21055 Park Hall Road	
Rosenbusch House	21108 Park Hall Road	
19th c. Log Cabin	21122 Park Hall Road	WA-III-052
	4927 Raspberry Road	
	4940 Raspberry Road	
	4945 Raspberry Road	
	20512 Reno Monument Road	
Aluminum Sided Log Farmhouse	20725 Reno Monument Road	WA-III-058
Stone & Frame Farm Complex	21005 Reno Monument Road	WA-III-053
Poffenberger Farm	21221 Reno Monument Road	WA-III-059
	5015 Smith Road	
	5023 Smith Road	

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

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NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Lan

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Locust Grove	5118 Smith Road 5153 Smith Road 4907, 4923, 4925 Woodstock Lane WA-III-024 5039 Woodstock Lane
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Non-contributing Resources

Vacant Log Cabin	DEMOLISHED	WA-III-050
	5623 Amos Reeder Road	
	5711 Amos Reeder Road	
	4419 Locust Grove Road	
	4451 Locust Grove Road	
	4521 Locust Grove Road	
	4531 Locust Grove Road	
	4649 Locust Grove Road	
	20234-A Park Hall Road	
	20635 Park Hall Road	
	4939 Raspberry Road	
	20607 Reno Monument Road	
	20621 Reno Monument Road	
	5103 Woodstock Lane	

Prepared by: Gerald M. Maready/EHT Tracerics

Date Prepared: 11/24/2003

CAPSULE SUMMARY

WA-III-179

Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape Boonsboro and Rohrsersville vicinity, Washington County

The houses located in the Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape are overwhelmingly vernacular I-houses, a form of dwelling that was prevalent in the rural United States beginning in the eighteenth century and continuing throughout the nineteenth century. They are two story structures, usually one to two bays wide, with a side-gabled roof, and either interior end or central chimneys. The foundations of these houses are invariably constructed of stone, and appear to contain full basements with bulkhead entries. Some dwellings are constructed with square-notched logs, which has, in some cases, been covered with aluminum or vinyl siding. The remaining dwellings are constructed of brick, with five or six course common bond being the most prevalent brick bonding. The influence of German building traditions is evident in many of these houses, most noticeably in the centered double front entries. Many of the houses possess rear ells. The agricultural outbuildings of the district also demonstrate widespread consistency. The barns of these agricultural complexes are the most prominent structures, with several of them illustrating the bank barn form, being built into an embankment or hill, with multiple entries on multiple levels, and a stable yard commonly connected to the lower level.

Of the eleven characteristics that have been developed to identify Rural Historic Landscapes, Park Hall/Locust Grove clearly embodies five: land uses and activities, response to the natural environment, cultural traditions, circulation networks, and buildings, structures, and objects. The landscape is consistently comprised of small-scale agricultural endeavors. In addition, it demonstrates variation of use related to the variation in the landscape, from the dairy farms and smaller plots closer to the base of South Mountain, to the wheat and corn fields further out in the flat lands of the valley. The roads that traverse the district appear to follow their historical routes, illustrating the importance of transportation to the settlement and use of the region. The dwellings and outbuildings display a consistency of form, vernacular style, and period of construction, as well as illustrating the influence of the cultural traditions that the settlers of this area brought with them. Certain aspects of the other six characteristics are also present: patterns of spatial organization, boundary demarcations, vegetation related to land use, clusters, archeological sites, and small-scale elements.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WA-III-179

1. Name of Property

(indicate preferred name)

historic

Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape

other

2. Location

street and number

not for publication

city, town

Boonsboro & Rohrsersville

X

vicinity

county

Washington

3. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name

Multiple Owners

street and number

telephone

city, town

state

zip code

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Courthouse

tax map and parcel:

city, town

liber

folio

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
- ☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- ☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
- ☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
- ☐ Other

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	43
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	13
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	buildings
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	sites
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	43
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	13
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			8

7. Description

Inventory No. WA-III-179

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

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INVENTORY

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	20638 Park Hall Road	
	20710 Park Hall Road	
	20727 Park Hall Road	
	21006 Park Hall Road	
Log Complex	21032 Park Hall Road	WA-III-051
	21055 Park Hall Road	
Rosenbusch House	21108 Park Hall Road	

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

19th c. Log Cabin	21122 Park Hall Road 4927 Raspberry Road 4940 Raspberry Road 4945 Raspberry Road 20512 Reno Monument Road	WA-III-052
Aluminum Sided Log Farmhouse	20725 Reno Monument Road	WA-III-058
Stone & Frame Farm Complex	21005 Reno Monument Road	WA-III-053
Poffenberger Farm	21221 Reno Monument Road 5015 Smith Road 5023 Smith Road 5118 Smith Road 5153 Smith Road	WA-III-059
Locust Grove	4907, 4923, 4925 Woodstock Lane 5039 Woodstock Lane	WA-III-024

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8. Significance

Inventory No. WA-III-179

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates 1731-1899

Architect/Bullder

Construction dates

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register

☒ Maryland Register

☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

SUMMARY STATEMENT

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Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. WA-III-179

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property approx. 1780

Acreage of historical setting approx. 1780

Quadrangle name Keedysville

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic District is bounded on the west by Rte. 67, on the north by Reno Monument Road, on the east by South Mountain, and on the south by the farmsteads lining Locust Grove Road. The highway on the west, Rte. 67, provides a substantial boundary that interrupts the landscape that is so consistent throughout the district. North of Reno Monument Road, the landscape changes, and becomes more wooded. South Mountain on the east also interrupts the landscape. There is no direct connection from Locust Grove Road to the areas south of it, so the farmsteads lining the road also provides a substantial boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gerald M. Maready, Jr.

organization EHT Traceries, Inc.

date 11/25/2003

street and number 1121 Fifth Street NW

telephone 202-393-1199

city or town Washington

state DC zip code 20001

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WA-III-179

Name Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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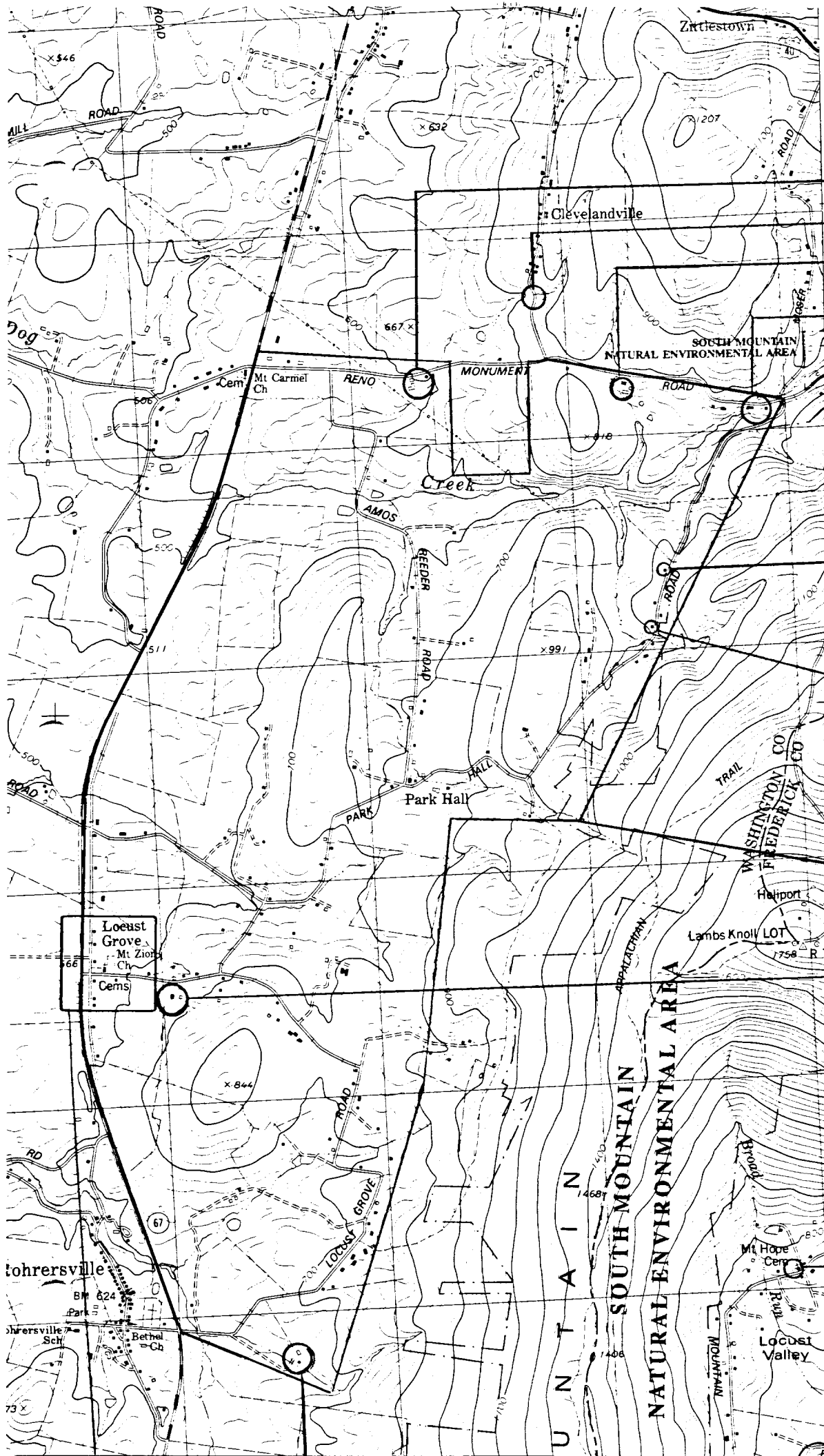
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NR 11-179

Forest Service (NR-11-024), Part 10. West Forest and Historic
Landscape
Landscape
Landscape

Washington State, ID

Tracyville

1/1/02

MS 54PO

looking northeast



111-11-079

Armed robbery (WA-111-024), Dark Hall / Corridor 1st
Floor, 1st Floor, 1st Floor, 1st Floor
1st Floor, 1st Floor, 1st Floor, 1st Floor

Washington State
1st Floor, 1st Floor, 1st Floor, 1st Floor

1st Floor

1st Floor

1st Floor, 1st Floor, 1st Floor, 1st Floor



WA-III-179

Locust Grove WA-10524, Sawtwell Locust Grove
Early history of landscape
1901-1925 landscape case

1901-1925 landscape case

1901-1925 landscape case

1901-1925 landscape case

1901-1925 landscape case

1901-1925 landscape case



WPA 11/12/19

Locust Grove by 1-10000

Low ridge / Locust Grove

Rural Historic site

4900-5000 yd. rock band

Washington - 10000

to TRACELIES

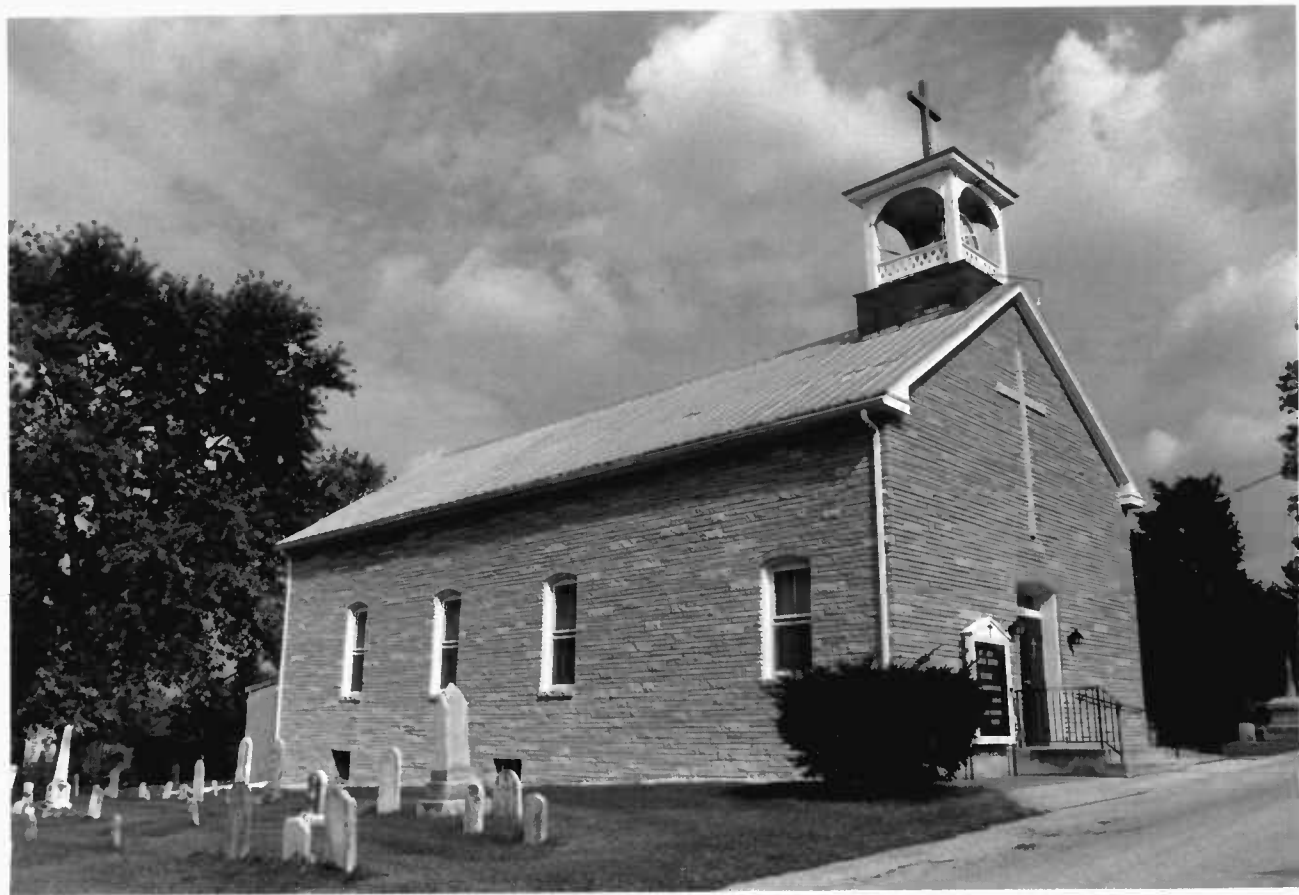
5/2003

1000 5400

Looking north of 10000 - associated with 4923

North-7000 2000

1000 5400



21A-11-179

Locust Grove (11A-11-179) Dark tall locust tree
Pineal - to a landscape
9907-4925 Woodstock Lane

Washington County, MD

Elit Transits

1/2003

MD SHPO

looking for a lot of 11A-11-179
locust tree road

5 of 22



WA-III-179

Farmstead (1900-1950) Locust Hill

And Historic Landscape

4331-4333 Locust Hill Road

Washington County, MD

Elfr Thoresen

12/2003

MS Stipo

looking southeast at house



1/18/11 - 1/18/11

Forresters (WA-11-049), part of Forest Grove

Local Historic Landmark

4331-4333 Forest Grove Road

1/18/11 for 10 minutes

1/18/11 for 10 minutes

10/20/03

1/18/11 for 10 minutes

1/18/11 for 10 minutes



WA-III-179

leg complex (WA-III-051) Point 12, 2000 30R
10000 10000 10000
21032 Point 12 10000

10000 10000 10000 10000

10000 10000 10000

10000 10000

10000 10000

looking for the

10000 10000



PA-100

P. P. 72 Rows

P. P. 72 Rows

ul. Historic

PA 111-052

PA 111-052

PA 111-052 ID

PA 111-052

2/2002

MD Steps

PA 111-052 ID



NP - 01 - 17

Stone and Francis Farm Complex (DMA - III: CS3)

Bank Hall / Locust Grove Rural Historic Landmark

21005 Rock & Locustment Road

Washington County, MD

1777-1780s

1780s

NP Site

looking south

12-01-24



From a 1950s log Farmhouse (WA-10150)



79

5/20/23



WA-111-179

Poffenberger Farm (WA-111-179)

Park Hall Point State Rural Historic Landscape

Park Monument

Washington State

ENTRANCE

2000

1000

1000

5.1.22



WA-11-179

Tottenberger Farm (WA-111-059)

part of the present State Rural Historic Landscape

along the Washington Road

Washington County, MD

47 TRACES

5/2003

MD SHPO

looking west southwest at outbuildings



WA-11-179

19th Century map - 1875 (WA-11-179)

Dark Hall Locust State Forest Historic Survey
2013 Locust Creek Road

19th Century map - 1875
Dark Hall Locust State Forest

2013

no sitpo

looking south of road

11-179



11-11-17

80512 Keno Monument Road

Dark tr. loc. 2 of 2 of Royal - some landscape

11-11-17

11-11-17

9/2003

11-11-17

Southwest corner, 20-100 ft. northeast of house



WA-III-179

20512 Penn Monument Road

1 mi. N of Hail / east side Rural - 30 c Landscape

Washington County, MD

ERT Traces

10/20/13

11, 54ps

looking N, 4, east of barn



WA. III. 1994

Park Hall Locust Hill Rural Historic Soc. - E. 9-C

2-72- Park Hall Road

Washington County MD

ENT TRACERIES

'0/2003

MD - TPO

looking east in. sure

18.0 22



APR-11-179

Park Hall, Tenn. Rural Historic Landscape

26727 Park Hall Road
Washington County, TN

RT Traces

10/2003

MO SH/O

looking southeast of house



WA-III 179

Park Hall located 3.5 mi. W. of S. 2. S. on slope

21055 Park Hall Road

Washington County, MD

EHT TRACER

2003

1/2 STPO

looking south

20022



11A-11-179

Don & Hall Locust St. & Rural Historic Landscape
near Amos Reeder Road
Washington County, MD
4 Traceries

10/2003

MD SHPO

looking south



WA-III-179

Dark Hall - coast Grove Rural Historic Landscape
21158 Dark Hall Road

Washington County, MD

1st - 1st series

10/2003

MD SHPO

looking northwest